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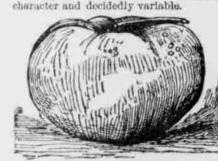
-Club Rates.-THE CLASION and either of the journals named low will be sent one year S.O. Times-Democrat, weekly...... daily...... N. O. Picayune, weekly Memphis Daily Avaianche.... Weekly Avaianche. ow York Herald..... World, and Illustrated History o ard, N. Y. (Henry George) Louis Republican, (Democrat). Philadelphia Times.
Atlanta Constitution.
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Harper's Young People
Serious's Monthly Magazine
Godey's Lady's Book
Demorest's Monthly Magazine
Arther's Home Magazine
Youth's Companion, new Subscribers to Y. C Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly rank Lesile's Sunday Magazine.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A STRICTLY IRISH BREED OF CAT-TLE, THE HARDY KERRY.

A Cheap Stump Puller for Effective Work-A Common Sense Talk on Mapures-The New Potato Loof Tomato Introduced This Season.

The Garfield tomato, with its exceedstroduced a year ago, appears to be in where coarse fare and bleakness rule. Garfield, but of a somewhat unsettled



The best variety of the Garfield type of tomato, says one of New Jersey's trust-worthy horticulturists, in Orchard and this season by Mr. Livingston, whose skill tate Leaf, in addition to the wonderfully vigorous foliage of its type, possesses the ness, while its fruit rivals in smoothness that of the Perfection or Acme. Its shape

he mineral phosphates of Canada and the But the expense and delay cident to mining, manipulation and transportation greatly impedes the use of these natural stores and makes the more ortant every means of husbanding the

Farmyard manure, including as it does e liquid and solid excrements of the arm stock and the straw and other maerial employed as litter, stands first on e list of home manures, and on every serve this valuable accumulation. Few farmers, however, fully appreciate the fact that the composition of manure will vary with the character of the animal con-tributing to it, the quality of their food ad the nature and proportion of the litter.

Much also depends on the manner in which it has been handled. The character of the food given to the mals is a very important factor in the making of manure. An insufficient diet, or one lacking in nitrogen and phosphates. n yield only a poor manure; whereas a let including foods rich in nitrogen o hosphates will, on the other hand, proce a valuable manure. Progressive into their calculations when they are counting the profit or less of various feeds. The oil cakes produce the richest manures; next to these come the leguminous foods, such as peas and beans and bran. Clover hay produces a richer manure than the cereal grains, while meadow hay stands below these. The cereal grains and roots centain about the same proportion of nitrogen in their dry state; the roots, however, supply more potash. Straw takes the lowest place as a manure yielding food. Pea and bean haulms or straw are more valuable than is the

straw of cereals. ingly important. A large proportion of nitrogen is voided in the form of urine; if, therefore, the manure is washed by rains or loss is sustained by drainage, the most valuable element of the manure has escaped. It is for this reason that box manure is so superior to that made in an open yard or piled in an exposed place. An insufficient amount of litter or ab-



lever.) A very strong and heavy chain, a few feet in length, is made of the best rod fron an inch and a half in diameter, and this is attached to the large end of the lever by means of an fron band made of very thick bar fron three or four inches wide, secured in its place by a shoulder on the lever, and a foot or more from the end, to prevent its aliding off. The team is attached to a smaller ring and hook at the other end of the lever. By means of a very heavy hook at one end of the big

It is secured to the stump.

chain, it is secured to the stump, the chain passing closely around it. The team is then driven in a circle and twists the stump out. If the roots are partly decayed, the required force will not be great; but for a green stump the largest side roots will first require cutting off in connection with some digging.

The object in giving length to the big chain is to enable it to grasp the stump and to prevent the hook from tearing out the root to which it is attached. It is well hers will be personally notified of ex-herription, and prompt renewals will the root to which it is attached. It is well to cut away enough of the stump to allow the hook to take hold near the center. In removing decayed stumps, when great force is not required, a common iron wedge may be driven in one side, and the book or loop of the chain placed on it, in-

stead of being attached to a root. The longer the lever, the greater will be the power exerted; but if the stumps are numerous, it may be necessary to use a shorter one for want of room, and employ a stronger team. A good yoke of oxen is better than horses, drawing stronger and steadier, and two yoke will be very effi-

Should the question come up as to the strength of the best bar iron for the chain and bands, the answer is that by a direct pull, a rod a fourth of an inch square will bear two tons for a short time, and one ton continuously; but in practice, a side wrench or twisting draft, acting unequally or sidewise, would break a bar many times larger, and therefore the size have given is none too large.

Horse Collars. The use of the collar is governed by the requirements of each style of harness. Custom has much to do with regulating these styles, though these have been influenced by men interested in improving the horse. In a general way it may be said that the trotting horse, in order to give full action to his shoulders, works best in a breast collar when driven single, as the only strain put upon the shoulders is the draft. But if driven double, the pole and yoke must be supported, and the bearing down upon the neck requires more support and a better distribution of the strain than can be given by the breast collar, so a light round collar is preferred. The making of the latter collar is a branch of business that requires much skill. The collar must fit snugly and yet not bind at any point. It was long argued that a soft cushion was wanted, and that the galls on the horses were due to the bad character of the collars. This theory seems to have been abandoned by the most intelligent horsemen, who now demand a collar that is solid, smooth and firm and one that fits the neck, and in order to maintain the latter quality the hames are fitted to the collar instead of being allowed to

draw the collar out of shape, as they will if not bent to fit. Modern harness makers claim that there is no fixed rule that can be relied on for the making of a well fitting collar, owing to the difference and size of horses' necks. An adept in harness making says that the best result can be gained by tak ing a measurement of the horse's neck, as follows: Rest the short arm of a carpenter's square upon the horse's neck where the collar rests, and allowing the lower end to rest upon the bearing line of the shoulder, and indicating the length by the long arm of the square. In addition to this the collar maker should know the character of the neck, whether full or thin at three points—top, at shoulder and midway between these two points. For weight of collar give the circ the body at the shoulder.

The Hardy Little Kerries. The principal improved breeds of cattle which are kept in this country are the short horn Ayrshire, Jersey and Devon. There are also many animals belonging to and Guernsey, and a few Swiss, Brittle sum of \$87,000 out of his profits for tany and other less common races. And four weeks. hardy little Kerries, a strictly Irish brees rowers a favorite type. The Mikado, for exposed positions and in localitie



The Kerries have, the past few years zained some favorable notice in Great Britain. In the illustration is given a prize at the Royal Agricultural society's dairy show. She is considered by the Scotch and English breeders as a fine Kerry cattle's chief characteristics are their hardiness and their ability to thrive on poor, coarse fare. They are said to milkers and producers of a good

quality of beef. Farm Pointers. The cultivation of sunflowers is on th increase. The object is fourfold: for ornament, sanitary effects, food for poultry

Every farmer needs a roller. A plank drag and pulverizer is also a useful imple-

Buhach or Persian insect powder is no advised in beans kept for seed, to preve damage from the bean weasel.

boiled sweet milk for chicke It is generally conceded that the Far current is a success. Proper trimming is essential to succ

n all fruit growing. An overburdene tree will exhaust nature's storehouse and in fruit. The good results of tile drainage are no

Additional encouragement to the prac-tice of planting peach stones of fine va-rieties is given in the last report of the mittee on fruits, one grower who has dis wife was Miss Ida Gatling, daughwith seedling fruit.

The hog is a grass eating anima Swine like both grass and hay realize it. It is reported that the round heade apple borer has been successfully excluded from trees by placing fresh manure around the base of the tree and in contact

Stephen Beale remarks that there is or great advantage in using turkeys to rear their young, via., that a turkey hen will take to any young ones, whether hatche

According to a practical farmer, the incost of keeping it, leaving the wool clear profit; or the keeping may be charged against the wool, which will not exhaust it all, leaving the lambs clear profit.

two new car-couplings every day in the year, still accidents resulting in he loss of life in coupling and detach-to pay ag cars are as frequent as ever.

THE CLARION.

ESTABLISHED February 18, 1837.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER 19, 1887.

MISSING LINKS.

An elevated road is to be built in Los Angeles and operated by electric-

ity to Monrovia. The Prince of Wales is referred to in one of the London daily papers as amid clouds of dust, apparently bent on annihilating or sending to Gahenna Blondin, the famous tight-rope walk- such infidels as ourselves. But even er, will return to this country before though you feel a decided want of long after an absence of twenty years. backbone, a dozen spears, as it were,

In the piney woods of Georgia a deer, a large gray fox, and a large turgency, all the better, for just as we key cock. The increase in the receipts from

the sale of stamps in the postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., was nearly \$13,-000 last year. W. L. Trenholm, United States comptroller of the Currency, is a tall, lithe man, with dark eyes, gray hair

and gray mustache. The first baby born in South Sious City, Neb., was given a serenade by the band and presented with a corner lot in that promising town. A witty Maryland maiden defends

herself for her extra large bustle by saying that she is not responsible for what goes on behind her back. A Plymouth, Ill., man attempted to chastise a cow by kicking her in the nose. He missed his aim, and his leg struck her sharp horn and he was

A Houston, Tex., woman has a pe alligator that wags his tail when his name is called. Owing to the long carvers he carries in his jaw he is named Bowie. An English statistician has discov-

impaled.

red that in every 1,000 bachelors there are thirty-eight criminals, while among married men the ratio is only eighteen per 1,000. The marchioness of Salisbury is an expert shot with the bow. The For-

A long, thin youth of Pittsburg can imitate a steam whistle perfectly. The other day the hands in one of the factories quit work at half past 11 when they heard him toot. They thought it

was noon. Henry S. Ives is now by many considered the coming financier of New York. He has purchased a pleasure the Hereford, Dutch, Holstein, Alderney yacht, for which he gave the neat lit-

track railroad, brought in a verdict of track the train was coming."

At a trial at the Clay County, Georria, Court the other day two witnesses vere put upon the stand who did not know who made them, had never heard of heaven or hell, and did not know whether a lie was right or wrong. An Albany gentleman asked a cabof furniture was which was a "genuine antique." The cabinet-maker

process of veneering was invented in When a burglar awoke a young lady in Portland, Me., lately, instead of putting a pistol to her head he kissed r and said, "Keep still, sis; I won't hurt you." Then he took his bundle containing everything portable in the

looked at the piece and said: "The

Justice: "M. Paul de Cassagnac is above all a monarchist, but for what monarch we cannot say." Replied M. Paul de Cassagnac in his paper, Autorite. "For what monarch? For the

one who will first turn you out and The Channing club is the latest hing in society in Boston. It is composed entirely of young Unitarian ministers, and the membership is lim-

the Unitarian church is what the society was formed to do. Claret drinkers will be interested to vineyards are about to be sold by publie auction. The upset price is £48,000. A solid citizen of Wisconsin was so nad on returning home to find that

all manifest in wet weather. It is equally the night in the barn, caught cold and eler. The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, the anarchistic preacher, who is creating a ensation in the east, was formerly a printer in Indianapolis, afterward an stor, and finally entered the ministry.

the shade trees in front trimmed so

ter of the inventor of the Gatling The Chinese law requires every ouseholder to hang at his door a list

of the inmates of his house. It seems as though it ought to be easy to make an accurate census. By one which the officials of the empire have recently afforded, the population is 450, 000,000. 000,000. Readers of some of the London pa pers frequently find a ghastly-looking

pers frequently find a ghastly-looking not now speak, but we may take norded human skeleton pasted on a conspicuous part of their paper. This is not the work of the publishers, but of be mounted, so we can more convenan enterprising quack doctor, who liently examine steed and trappings in takes this way of advertising his nos-

In a Rhode Island factory town a certain employer recently paid out to his employes on Saturday night \$700 in new bills that had been secretly marked. On the following Monday \$400 of these marked bills were de-

Mrs. Sarah McArthur, nee Winston, the former beauty of the treasury department, is now worth \$2,000,000 in her own right. She inherited a tract of land near Birmingham, Ala., under the supposition that it was worthless. Some three months ago she learned that her barren plot of ground contained in its depths the best iron ore in the south.

seen hollow, and with marrow-piereing war-cries and unearthly screams spears levelled or swords uplifted bear down upon us like a whirlwind, Seats in the San Francisco stock-ex-change, which have sold as high as your heads not worth the purchase, \$40,000, can now be bought for \$5,000 pray do not run away, nor even blench to \$7,000.

In the piner woods of Georgia a or spitted on spears was a daily exper-

seem to feel the hot breath of their horses on our cheeks, and in a be wildered sort of way realize the disagreeable proximity of several spears, another shout will fill the air, the galloping horses as if by magic will stand stock-still, enveloping us in a cloud of dust, and by the cordial shouts of welcome and hearty salams we shall find a most pleasant assurance that all this fiendish display is intended as an honorable welcome to their town. Barely shall we have realized that this is the way they do these things in central Soudan, and that instead of being among foes we are among friends when the horsemen are off again, seemingly bent once more on annihilating an unseen enemy.

Let us wait a minute, and from be

hind the gateway we shall hear the notes of native music, not such as would delight us at home, but yet haronizing with our surroundings, and not without a certain wild, weird charm of its own. Some of you may have heard similar shrill melancholy strains in the streets of Cairo in festival processions, or still more appropriately in Arab camps. Presently, however, the music will cease to mo nopolize your attention, as the musicians themselves advance with their huge trumpets six feet long, their pipes and hour-glass-shaped tomtoms, alding the approach of a Fillani noble esters of Arden gave her the freedom man. Following at no great distance comes the respected magnate voluminously clothed, and mounted on a prancing fiery-eyed horse, one mass of rich trappings, which jingle and rustle at its every step. This is the messen-ger sent to bid us welcome by the Sultan-a task which he will perform with that dignified bearing and inborn grace which seem somehow specially characteristic of Mohammedan races. This ceremony over, the horsemen will once more engage in mimic battle, showing their modes of fighting, and the skill with which they wield their weapons and manage their horses. Thus escorted, we shall be expected to A coroner's jury at the inquest of a fall into procession, and headed by man killed while walking on a double- court singer, who improvises a chant in our honor, which is accompanied by

"accidental death; deceased, being cross-eyed, was unable to tell on which torian notes of the trumpets and the be found very germain to the enquiries unmusical notes of the tomtoms, we in your letter. shall be conducted through wondering but respectful crowds to the quarters specially provided for us in the town Let us imagine that this quaint and Let us imagine that this quaint and interesting ceremony is over, and that we are safely housed, that we have listened to a second messenger from the Sultan, and looked over the abundance of good things sent for our immediate. of good things sent for our immediate sissippi river, are of the finest uplands entertainment, and finally have been in the world. Our Yazoo Delta, fourleft alone to refresh ourselves and rest fifths as large as the Nile Delta, on after the excessive fatigues of our which once flourished millions of peo-Toward the cool of the evening we ple, and many of the largest cities in the world, is unequaled by any district

can afford to wander forth once more, of the same size in the world. and seek new sights and scenes to gratify our lively curiosity. We must be prepared to be followed by crowds of the lower classes, more eager to see us than even we can be to see them. But observe how respectful they are. and how little of barbarous vulgarity they have in their examination of us, as compared with the pagan tribes we

have hitherto passed through on our journey. Leaving for another occasion the examination of the inside of their houses-their penetralia-let us wander through the town. Long deadwalls of glaring red clay suggesting prisons are varied by the occurrence ited to one hundred. Hearty work for the Unitarian church is what the so to the street. From the roofs of these towers project long clay pipes to drain off the water from the flat roofs. Somelearn that the famous Clos-Vougeot times, instead of a flat-roofed building. a conical-roofed erection takes its place, and in place of the ordinary Attached to the vineyards is a manor house of the sixteenth century and of all the square buildings a horseshoecellars capable of holding 3,000 casks. shaped entrance performs the same

even advance it. duty. Mats or fences of sorghum stalks replace not infrequently the massive mud walls which enclose the compounds of the wealthy. These are all the architectural features which that their beauty was ruined that he refused to sleep in the house, spent the night in the barn, caught cold and eler.

all the architectural features which meet the inquiring gaze of the travbehind her in this respect. Yet whilst, Having thus little to note in the in 1880, she was thus far out of her nat the State will be incapable of support-

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is no lack. In shady nooks sit picturesque groups of native groups of of combinations discussing the news of the day, haggling over a purchase, or twenty-eighth in aggregate wealth, and to produce even more than ever before? here I wish to call attention to a recembusily engaged in embroidery or mak- forty-sixth in per capita wealth. For all ing up of gowns and trousers. This trade, we may note, is here entirely in the hands of men, who ply the needle manifold—some within our por with much skill. Farther on we meet cool of the evening. Of the personal appearance of this aristocrat I shall detail. The animal befors us is a very

fair specimen of a Soudanese horse ty of line, but it is fiery-eyed, and its tail and mane, being uncut, give it a somewhat wild appearance. Soudanese horses are generally very vicious and difficult to manage, stallions alone

"Why, yes, of course," answered the mrent, as he removed a chunk of dust.
"Well, how did you get them in again?" demanded the infant.—Miane-

A bachelor is published in the papers of Porkopolis for having refused to pay his washer-woman's bill. He published a card stating that he refused to pay because she washed all the white out of his shirts.

Past and Present Condition of Mississippi!

Now the Thirteenth State in Agri cultural Production, and Only Forty-Sixth in Per Capita Wealth!

Retrogression- The Remedies! Our Agricultural Methods-Want of Employment for Female I.a.

Agricultural Schools in Europe

bor!

The Necessity and Duty of Sustaining the A. & M. College and Girls' College!

The State University Further Discussed VAIDEN, MISS., Sept. 10, 1887.

SENATOR J. Z. GRORGE, Jackson, Miss.: DRAR SIR: At the instance of a number of citiens of this vicinity, I am requested to ask for ublication your views on the general business and financial outlook of our State: on the importance of State aid to the A. & M. College and the ndustrial Institute and College; also, your views as to the importance of the State sustaining the University by donations from the treasury. These are matters that will doubtless be considered by the next Legislature, and their discussion by you, at this time, would be generally appreciated. Our people approve of what the State has been doing, of late years, for the education of her sons and daughters, and will cheerfully contribute what may be reasonable to continue the good work.

Your Ob't servant, I. R. HEGGIE-DEAR SIR: Your letter opens up a wide field of enquiry, of the most interesting character, to the thoughtful Mississippian. I shall not be able, in any short space, to answer you fully; but I will give you the main points, with only comment enough for roperly understanding them. Every reflecting person, who observes

closely what is going on in Mississippi, and the condition of our people, will be satisfied that the present outlook is not encouraging. If he seek a remedy he will probably find that any remedy worth trying will be slow in its progress, however efficacious it may be in the

I shall, in the outset, give some ac-PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION

Taken all together, the lands in Mississippi are, or rather were, the equal in fertility, to the lands in any State in the

The above is our natural condition. It is the State as Goo gave it to us. With this soil and climate, Mississippi was once a great and prosperous State. By the census of 1860, Mississippi was shown to be the thirteenth State in the value of her lands; the third State in the value of her personal estate; and the ninth State in both combined; and she

In population she was only the fourteenth. This was A SPLENDID SHOWING; and even now, in our poverty and retro-gression, we can but think of it with pride, and I look on it with satisfaction because it gives one the strongest assurance that our natural conditions are such

the forty-first State in per capita wealth; and, in 1880, being then the eighteenth State in population, she had retrograded

The causes for this state of affairs are manifold-some within our power to resee. At present, Mississippi is agricul-tural—almost entirely. As yet, if we have mines and ores, they are not developed, and I fear they are not inviting enough to cause us to expect early development. By the census of 1880 all persons in Mississippi engaged gainful occupations amounted 415,506. Of these there were engaged in agricultural production and stock raising, 340,651, leaving ou-ly 74,955 for all other pursuits whatever. So you see that our population, followng nature's provisions, are nearly all ndents on, or aids to, this principal iness. It thus appears, that if agriculture goes down, all else goes down with it. Yet, with all this, we see the

Calico at five cents a yard, domestic at ricultural library and the ly with us, and sometimes take an uncommon cloths, once made at home, are professors, in a free talk about farming, so cheap that we cannot or will not its best methods, etc., in which the commake them; so of many other things bination of the practical, hard sense of mace by men-rs axe handles, hames, the farmers, with the science of the tion. collars, single-trees, wagon-bodies, plows, wagon axles, and wagons themselves. beneficial results.

All this creapness is very well, but for the rad fact, that we have not found other suit ble employment for our wo-men and our men. I never thought of very intelligent friend, and prudent mau, the Hon. John C. Lucas, of Kosciusko. But more of this hereafter.

Another great cause of our depressi OUR AGRICULTURAL METHODS human labor-the most expensive of all labor-for the same results than any other people in the world. It is wasted; it is made to compete with animal labor.

that amo 'nt. Next, we cultivate land in a way that acres (sometimes five), and from seven to fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. confine our agriculture mostly to those

in my judgment. WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

I can tell you the remedy in general terms; but I cannot show you the very path we must tread and how to walk in it safely and wisely. If I see a sick man, I can tell you that he needs medicine; but if you ask me what particular medicine he needs, I am ignorant; for I never learned either pathology or therapeutics. So I can tell you, the farmers probably, there has not been as yet, 50 are very sick and growing worse every day, and that medicine is needed—more fertilizers, better cultivation; more of animal labor as a substitute for human labor; but I am not an educated farmer; therefore I cannot tell you the precise way in which these necessary operations ought to be performed, so as in the end we mortgage our crops before they are cerns the honest taxpayer, is not altothe new system will be more economical and more remunerated than the old.

Though raised on a farm and once Though raised on a farm and once others, the fruits of our toil. Under when it is paid in? Does it go to enrich educator to all who associate with him others, the fruits of our toil. familiar with most farming operations, the fruits of our contractor, when it is paid in? Does it go to enrich educator to all who associate with him this system, we discard orchards, stock some dishonest contractor? Is it wasted and observe his methods; and so in all from the old system, when we cultivated from the old system, when we cultivated rich, fresh lands. The last furrow I at benefit from them, But every student was on land which would then dent who goes out from the College will wisely, honestly and carefully applied man who could not read nor write, yet produce rear a bale of cotton to the know something of the science of agri- to the public use? If the latter alteracre, or thirty bushels of corn; and the culture, which he carnot fail to impart native be the true category, then, same land now would not produce more than a bale of co.ton to four or five acres, and corn to the amount of ten or fifteen bushels. For, you will remember (as most Carroll county people do).

Culture, which he carnot fall to impart to those around him, An intelligent man is an educate. Wherever he goes. "The candle of knowledge cannot be hid under a bushel." Besides, we need to who live in the Yazoo-Delta, pay additionally and the carnot fall to impart to those around him, An intelligent large taxation, if not beyond the means of the people—is not a matter of just complaint. For instance: those of us who live in the Yazoo-Delta, pay additionally and the carnot fall to impart to those around him, An intelligent large taxation, if not beyond the means of the people—is not a matter of just complaint. For instance: those of us who live in the Yazoo-Delta, pay additionally and the carnot fall to impart to those around him, An intelligent large taxation, if not beyond the means of the people—is not a matter of just complaint. For instance: those of us who live in the Yazoo-Delta, pay additional transfer. ber, (as most Carroll county people do), he re agriculture taught in all the tionally as large a tax as the ordinary

producers. However the farmer in hose days had more left for his own use than he seems to have now. by seeing

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE HAVE DONE, and, also, by looking a little into different parts of our own State. We have passed the time when mere muscle and personal energy alone will secure success. There must be a union of intelligence and physical force; as expressed College last summer-a marriage of was the eighth State in per capita wealth. brawn and brain. The intelligence refer to is not the general intelligence and culture which makes one an agreeable and entertaining companion, but a doing whatever his includes; but as it is knowledge, thorough and complete, of the forces of nature which help and which also sometimes counteract the intended to advance their interest which also sometimes counteract the operations of the farmer, and the methods best adapted to the cultivation it would be well, as long as activation it would be well, as long as activation it would be well, as long as activation in the cultivation in the counterpart in the coun that we may regain our lost rank, and France, Italy, Great Britain (not to mention other European countries), farmers. It will obviate, also, to some In 1870 she had retrograded to be the have been cultivated for near 2000 years, twenty-sixth State in aggregate wealth; yet the land is just as good as it was, and in many instances better than, when the plow first disturbed it. You, and every intelligent farmer in Mississippi, will present system in Mississippi is continued for 200 years, much less 2000

> brain"-muscle and intelligence. SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands; and in addition, special schools for agriculture are established in every state merit beyond good character, but superintendent in the second state of the second and kingdom. In A vstria there is an Imperial Colle 3 of Agriculture, and 174 ag- been to school or not. In this way, we ricultural evening schools. Besides, there would meet the objection that the poor are 69 other special agricultural schools, and agriculture is also taught in 2128 than that—we would give a fair ch-nce elementary schools; tree-culture in 4034; to the children of poor families to get a see-culture in 1486; and silk culture in start in the world. 862. In connection with the elementary I have been called a "leveler," and I which for simple of the proposal manner of th schools there are 3215 orchards, and am; but I want to 4037 gardens; and there is a farm to

(VOL. 51-No. 37 Third Letter from Senator George in the old line, have become so cheap, that it looks like a waste of time to undertake to produce them at home. Calico at five cents a yard, domestic at ricultural tribute. This is a collection and other time and union of the farmers and the

BOOK PARMING.

two which makes successful agriculture. tuan they ought to be. We use none or entirely on the one idea or the other THE A. AND M. COLLEGE.

This brings me to the A. & M. College at Starkville. I was not an original As I think this is a big truth, I will Trustee. The College was located before I was a Trustee; but from that somewhat enlarge on it. With our fore I was a Trustee; but from that present tools and appliances, a man time till now, I have watched its progwill ordinarily cultivate fifteen acres—
ress with satisfaction, not unmingled pay, which means starvation and cold, to be. Poverty is a misfortune more ten in cotton and five in corn. With propwith anxiety. It has, under its able to the mother-needle woman, and her often than a fault; but it is not a conditen in cotton and five in corn. With property with anxiety. It has, under its able to the mother-needle woman, and her often than a fault; but it is not a conditional conditi extra labor in hoeing, cultivate twice tions. I am going to resign; not because I feel less interest in the College, but because, I find my duties at Washproduces a bale of cotton to four ington prevent me from attending the to so provide that its women shall have pauperism and want from the State. than once in two years. But I am not win bread, raiment and lodging-how to enactments. It is not in human power, Whoever does this, and does no more, going to resign now, because there is be comfortable and independent, when by the mere fiat of "be it enacted," to will be a pauper all his days. Next we just now a storm of clamor against the confine our agriculture mostly to those College. I intend to stay aboard and On this subject, I call your attention to products which demand most of human do my duty until the vessel arrives safe. a letter written by one of the women labo, as cotton and corn; omitting, in a large degree, grain, the grasses and stock, which require but little of human labor. Now here are the causes, in my judgment.

lieve so yet. But

VARIOUS OBJECTIONS are urged against it. One is, that we graduates. We have, in Mississippi, can only mature, in years. On the con- wisdom of their expenditure. wherein money made by farmers was translated into the pockets of the non-teachers? But even in this short time

we are not without

Whoever will travel over Mississippi of great benefit. The College first started as I have done, will see for himself, the waste and deterioration of our once fertile lands. In fact, we are now in the state. The Conege first started taxpayers, I do not so consider it. So since the war, we have a school tax in addition, to our other taxpayers, I do not so consider it. So since the war, we have a school tax in addition, to our other taxpayers, I do not so consider it. tile lands. In fact we are now in that As to the great profits of dairying, I will unhappy era through which all old speak hereaf r. Another objection is, countries have passed, wherein we find that but few can attend the College, and our lands exhausted, and have as yet "that it is taxing the many, for the bennot learned how to restore them, econo- efit of the few." There is both force mically and quickly. We may learn and plausibility in this. But how is it USELESS AND EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDIsomething of the methods of restoration to be prevented unless we consent to go on in retrogression until nobody is able to a tend the school? There are twice as many desiring to attend the school, and who are ally apply, as can be taken. We can remedy that by building another dormitory, and this, I think, ought to be done at once. It will cost about We can twenty-five thousand dollars. also enlarge the usefulness of the College by admitting none who will not declare it to be their bona fide intention to be farmers. Remember, I do not want a boy who has gone there prevented from owns nothing has no property of them. Now doing whatever his inclination or inter-

A FARMER'S COLLEGE, commodations are insufficient, to give

the preference to those who want to be

extent, this objection, if the Legislature would require a small tuition fee from each attendant, to help keep up the Col-When I remember how many poor agree with me, when I say, that if our and worthy boys have worked their way through the College, I am disinclined to recommend this, and especially so, when I know that every attendant at the Colhouse, we must turn to other objects for points of interest. And truly there is no lack. In shady nooks sit piction. Put these together: In 1880, Missian older. In shady nooks sit piction. Put these together: In 1880, Missian older. In shady nooks sit piction. Put these together: In 1880, Missian older. In shady nooks sit piction. Put these together: In 1880, Missian older. In shady nooks sit piction. Put these together: In 1880, Missian older. In shady nooks sit piction. Put these together: In 1880, Missian older. In shady nooks sit piction. here I wish to call attention to a recem-It is due to the marriage of "brawn and mendation of the Trustees in their report to the Governor, about providing for the education of one poor, working In Europe agricultural science is not only taught in special agricultural schools, but is the subject of regular dred dollars for each of said boys. I am instruction in all their other schools. In strongly in favor of this. Let each boy Germany arboriculture (or tree culture) be taken from the field, and of a condiand horticulture are taught in all Normal schools; and the same is true of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria,

established; a great deal of money has schools, and who, from some cause of been spent on it; it has been success-other, are unable to patronize them. been spent on it; it has been successfully inaugurated, and the question now is, Shall we give up all this? I apswer, No! I regard the Industrial Inscarred to the scant, that though there are schools, scant, that though there are schools, white children answer, No! I regard the Industrial Institute as second only in importance to the State, to the A. and M. College; and only second to that, because "we live and move and have our being" in agriculture. It is the foundation of our financial and industrial system; and as I have shown, and as you know, that system is not a good one and it must be reformed, or our disasters will be greater.

scant, that though there are schools, yet very few for white children. So you so, that the argument, that keeping up these Colleges, designed and carried on for the benefit of poor boys and girls, oppresses the poor, when examined, is found to be utterly baseless. With every sympathy of my nature for the misfortunes of the poor—with every act of my public life. and greater.

One-half of our population are fem les; they are citizens, but not voters; just and unfair argument, included to denounce this unches are our mothers, our wives, our cheat the laborite argument, included to sisters and our daughters; in all the relations of life they do their full duty; due share; yet up to the establishment of this Institute, the State had done nothing for their separate industrial educa-

And here I will say something of what live comfortably and independently? men and our men. I never thought of the still my atter ion was called to it by a farmers believe they know it all. There when misfortune, or ill-fortune, has deis nothing worth knowing that they do not already possess. Some of our book-farmers think they know it all, and have a contempt for the hard, com- bread-winners for themselves and their are doubtless since e, and believe what mon-sense practice of the real farmer. orphan children, then we must, by taxa- they say. For it is true that aman may Both are wrong. It is the union of the tion, provide retreats in which they can tion, provide retreats in which they can habitually assert his belief in shams live in comfort and ease. Teaching and delusions, until they become to him are both more expensive and less efficient and whoever undertakes to run his farm the needle are about all the comparisons realities. An eminent physician in an but little of the labor-saving imple-ments of husbandry. We employ more land. either the one idea of the other open in Mississippi for women. The adjoining county to yours, tells me that number of teachers is necessarily lim-he has kept off old age by constantly and ited. Needle women are probably the habitually training his mind to the be lowest paid of all human laborers. Whoever wears the cheap-made clothing sold in our stores, may know that its meetings of the Beard of Trustees more the opportunity for learning how to concerned, it shall have it till it needs no further aid, or further attempt to aid as Exhibit A., and I here ask every pathy, but as its friend; and he is entitled is vain and useless. I believed when it per in the State to give these letters inwas first inaugurated, it was a necessary sertion in their columns. The side of fuctor in resuscitating the dead and dying interests of the farmers, and I bethe Institute is strongly and fairly sta- to. If you banish such men you banish anything I can write. I don't think the men of Mississippi can be

DEAF TO THESE ARGUMENTS. "Oh, but," it is said, "we are overburdened-ground down by taxation, been in operation only seven years—and probably, there has not been as yet, 50 cannot send their children to these institutions !" These objections need rebeen so long planting in the spring and spectful notice. In the first place, I reaping all the results of our labors in will say, that the burden of taxation the fall, that we are disirclined to adopt does not so much consist in the amount those slow, yet certain measures, which of taxes levied, as in the economy an regenerating our waste in unnecessary and useless enterprises? wisely, honestly and carefully applied man who could not read nor write, yet State and county tax combined.

rope. And where are we to get the teachers? But even in this short time from overflow, and it does protect us. Yet for that protection and the grins it fessions, and strange as some old fogies gives, it is not considered that the tax is burdensome; at least, as one of these be left behind in want and poverty, addition to our other taxes, but that of paying directly for the education of their children in the common schools. I can see, I think, that there are some

both in the State and county governand regulated by the people themselves, through their Representatives-and if

there be extravagance, the people are inferiority? The truth is, that wealth, to support these Colleges, and they cannot send their children to them. Now owns nothing-has no property-then I answer, he pays no taxes whateverunless being under fifty and over twenty-one years of age, he pays a poll-tax; and if he does, that poll-tax can go to no other purpose than to common done, not by force, but by brains and schools. Besides, our exemptions from the intelligence of her people. They taxation are so liberal, that a poor man have levied contributions on the balance may own, and frequently does own, of us, in the shape of protection to their about \$1,000 worth of property-which manufacturers, and bounties to their is not liable to taxation. But we will suppose a case, not uncommon, of a fabulous. New England has been smart man assessed at \$2,000 in property enough to induce the balance, less intelover and above, that exempted from taxation, and that he has the average family of four children, whom he sends emies, high schools, common schools, to school four months in the year. How will the account stand then? HE technological institutes, SCHOOLS TO TEACH MEN ESPECIALLY THE TRADES THEY ARE TO FOLLOW. Right here it AND COUNTY, THAN THE COST PAID BY THE STATE, BY TAXATION, OF will be needful to state some SCHOOLING HIS CHILDREN. And if his property is assessed, as is most usual may be the owner of \$4.000 worth of property, besides \$1,000 of exempt property, and pay no more than he receives in educating his children, and, therefore, he pays NOTHING TO THE SUP-

he can send his boys to the A. & M College, and his girls to the Industrial Institute. So you see how little there is rich people's children to college. But we will take the case of a man who has no children to educate, an old bachelor, for instance, and let us see how much he is oppressed for education in the A. & M. and in the Female Institute. Let him be a resident of Carroll county, and assessed at \$1,000. The average assessment of lands in Carroll county, leaving out the towns of Vai-\$2.62½ per acre; of horses, it is \$63.1 per head; cattle, \$5.70 per head. Such

poor-with every act of my public life. cheat the laboring, toiling masses of Mississippi out of a fair opportunity of advancement and progress, as unworthy o be made or entertained.

There is a class of men-few, indeed,

ice, worth more in a month than a labor man gets in a year, because exceednobody doubts that. Have they not also ingly solicitous about the welfare of the por-the laborers, and exhibit their or ly-made sympathy, not by devising honest, real measures for their adopen in Mississippi for women. The adjoining county to yours, tells me that lief that he is ten years younger than he is. Now, in opposition to all this stuff sold in our stores, may know that its about the oppression of the poor, by the cheapness consists, in a large degree, in the overwork of women, which produces sippi, I say that the taxing system is disease and death, and of that under- exceptionably in their favor, as it ought duty resting on a civilized State pro-fessing to be Christian,—higher and age. On the contrary, the grandest more exigent than any other, it is aims of statesmanship are to remove This can't be done by mere legislative create wealth or remove poverty. The removal comes when governments are fair and just, only from, but always to all the protection of the laws that the humblest and the grandest are entitled progress and enterprise. You may by this measure get the desired level; but it will be a level in which the misery and want and the despair of the poor will be increased. So, again I say, we must level upwards, not downwards, by elevating the lowly-not by putting down those who have won a pre-eminence by their own skill, energy and

self-denial. The best method known to man-to level upwards, to elevate the humble and depressed--is by education; not always and alone education in the schools, but also in many instances by just as efficient education coming from made and managed well a large fortune, and was one of the most intelligent po iticians Carroll county ever produced yet he never sought or held an office. ter--intelligence, the master and con-

shall neglect, properly to diffuse am in ril they do-merchandizing, the promay think of it, in farming-will always whilst their neighbors, acting on the opporte idea, will progress in wealth, and OFTEN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MORE GNORANT.

Whoever crosses the line which sepa rates the old free, from the old slave State, into the country where Anglo-Saxon brains and intelligence mostly predominate,

WILL SEE THE DIFFERENCE ments. But on this, others might and between slipshod, careless, and unintellight will differ from me. The State expendi- gent cultivation, and the more careful tures, every dollar of them, are fixed and intelligent. And what Southern man is there, who, seeing this, will not regret the conditions which produce our comfort and independence go hand in hand with intelligence, and especially, with that intelligence which makes the worker in ANY BUSINESS, the complete master of it, instead of a slave to it. New England, barren in its soil, in hospitable in its climate, with an area for six States but a fraction larger than Mississippi, and the half of Mississippi dominates the United States. This is fisheries, until their wealth is almost ligent, to believe that this aggrandisement was legitimate. All over New England are universities, colleges, acad-

FIGURES ON ECHOOL TAXATION: Prop'tn of all lected in U. S. New England States 5 per cent.
Middle States 23.44 Western States 35.93 "
Southern " 30.42 "
Territories 1.21 " This is by the census of 1880, when POET OF THE GOVERNMENT, STATE our population was 50,155,928. Putting OR COUNTY, AND NONE TO THE COLt at even 50,000,000, and assuming that LEGES. Yet if he is thrifty person, raised in a year were then \$75,000,000 or an average of \$1.50 per head, then New England would pay about \$2.25 per head; the Middle States about \$1.78;

> Vermont's total valuation of property in 1880 was \$86,806.75. Her total pop-ulation was only 332,286. Yet she paid

Kansas' total population was 996,096; valuation of property \$161,891,689; school tax \$1,118,096, with two sections Indiana's population was 1,978,907; valuation of property \$927,815,131; school tax \$3,394,442. Mississippi's population was 1,131,597; valuation of prope 150 00 school tax about \$146,000, with 16th

THE SAME RULE OF PRODUCTION, 50 00 according to intelligence, in our own 50 00 State. I give you a few figures from the census, premising it, however, with a quotation from Professor Hil-

he Western States about \$1.96; the Perritories about 98 cents; and the four times less than the Western States about one-half, only, of the amount paid by the Territories. This fully shows the proportions. Some other figures, taking States at random, will give much information.

\$427,706 for school taxes. Rhode Island's population was 276, 31; her valuation of property \$252, 536,673; and her school tax \$411,993. of school land to each township.

500 00 section being all, or nearly all gone. Here it will be observed, as in the other table, that as school taxes are high, just 250 00 in that proportion is wealth greater, ac-15 00 cording to population. 15 00 You will find

leges, forty-six agricultural schools, and twenty-nine schools of tree and vine-culture. I might go on through the whole list with about the same results, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the others. For full information on this subject, I refer you to the report of the United States Commation on this subject, I refer you to the report of the United States Commaissioner of Education for 1879. Well, you see what other countries have done and with what results. These are kingly governments, where the king and lords were not and are not especially interested in educating the people, but they were obliged to educate them in agriculture, or adrew.

In the older States of the North they have bad an agricultural college from about 1854, and with splendid results, and the state income of the State.

In MIGHIGAN, ESPECIALLY, they have had an agricultural college from about 1854, and with splendid results, as can be seen everywhere, by a person passing through the State. In the State time the same thing.

IN MIGHIGAN, ESPECIALLY, and the welfare of the farmers of Mississippi.

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She is the only State that require the Governor to share the pardoning power with the Senate.

She is the only State that requires oters to register one year in order to the next.

She is the only State that requires one the next.

She is the only State that require majority vote to elect all officers.

She is the only State that require the control of the control of voters.

IN CENTRAL SOUDAN. Among the sixty-six graduates from Amherst this year, was a Japanese stu-least expected, a party of horsemen in fierce Bedouin-like array will spring from behind some cliff or out of an un-